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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—*felt to exist*. In the transition state *of our* people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
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POETRY.

TO-MORROW.

BY ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON.

Out on the beach a maiden sits;
With absent eyes and parted lips
She watches the waves lap idly up,
And marks the track of the white-winged ships;
Half awake and half in dream
She notes the gulls sail screaming by,
Feels the wind blow her yellow hair,
And counts the clouds in the changeful sky.

A ship in her dreams sails fair and fast,
Nearing and nearing the port at home,
Crowding all sail as she cuts the waves,
Leaving behind her white swirls of foam.
She sees on the deck her lover stand,
Dreaming like her of the tender hour
When he shall clasp and hold her his own.
Heart of his heart, of his life the flower.
She muses thus till the sun goes down,
Till sky and waves have in twilight kissed,
And a cloudy moon shines overhead,
Like an opal set in a ring of mist.

"To-morry," she murmurs, with quickened pulse,
Rising to leave the wave-washed strand,
"Another day of waiting and hope
Before his vessel shall greet the land.
Fly, dim night, through the trackless sky,
Hasten, O sun, to your morning place;
The glad dawn bring that will rise on me,
When I shall look in my lover's face."

Over the sea the storm-clouds hangs,
Wrapping his vessel in black eclipse.
Bound and round fly the screeching gulls,
Deeper and deeper the strong prow dips.
No eye sees how the bark goes down;
No ear lists to the good ship's knell.
Soft on her pillow the maiden sleeps,
While her lover's lips waft their last farewell.

Morning dawns with rosiest glow,
Tinging the waters with coral and gold,
Nor in sea nor sky is a whisper heard
Of the secret the white-topped billows hold.
Day after day the maiden will wait,
Month grow to year ere her watching be o'er
Nor a lover who never will come to land,
Nor a ship which never will touch the shore.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The President's third annual message to Congress reads as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law making branch of the government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisements in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far toward alleviating the distresses occasioned by these calamities. The benevolent who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in proving the grateful thanks of men, women and children whose sufferings they have relieved.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly.

The year has been as eventful one. In witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring these nations into bloody and costly conflict, an example has been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and finally be the means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the broadside. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with her Britannic majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress at an early day to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several commissions on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and his majesty the Emperor of Brasil have each consented, on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with the joint request of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the old maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the other powers.

I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is to be transmitted herewith, to the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object, and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on this recommendation would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next summer.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the minister and the consul general at Paris, and the various consuls in France under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with prudence and tact. This course has received the commendation of the German government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French

The government of the emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this government maintains in its relations with Asiatic powers, as well as with the South American republics. I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that government are fully shared by the United States. The ratifications of the consular and naturalization conventions with the Austro-Hungarian empire have been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States I have recognized this change. The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two powers have agreed in this treaty that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligation of nations. The Forty-first Congress, at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American republics, which has resulted in an armistice with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace. The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the grand duke is a proof that, on our side, we share the wishes of that government. The inexcusable course of the Russian minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer to receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible with self respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this government, after his personal abuse of government officials, and during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes, this government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the affairs of the imperial legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The cabinet of the mikado has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several departments of government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued toward Japan. It is our desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China, as well as Japan.

The correspondence transmitted herewith shows that there is no disposition on the part of this government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea, for securing the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral Rodgers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party sent out, on reaching the coast, was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force was then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were reduced by a gallant assault and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals, and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to conclude the desired convention.

I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take. The republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the "free zone," on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope that Mexico, by its own action, will soon relieve this government of the difficulties experienced from these causes.

Our relations with the various republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue installments under award of the Venezuelan claims commission of 1866. The internal dissensions of this government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged.

It is a subject for congratulation that the great empire of Brasil has taken the initiatory steps toward the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right, to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers.

I desire to direct your attention to the fact that citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens, of the United States are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property forbidden by the fundamental laws of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, owning or dealing in slaves, or of being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers or mortgagers by citizens of It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, can not be other than an object of concern to a people, who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag.

It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions.

To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those peoples, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries to serve as a part of the official family of our minister there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain, and of some other powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign ministers.

I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China and the Australian line, almost our only remaining line of ocean steamers, and of increasing their services.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of eighty-six millions fifty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest. The interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly seventeen million dollars less than on the first of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them, but in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment. I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws. I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those collected from spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from stamps. In readjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws after providing for the current expenses of the government, the interest account and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such a manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption through articles which are manufactured at home, such as medicines compounded, etc., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list

Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The present laws for collecting the revenue pay collectors of customs small salaries, but provide for mujctions. Shares in all seizures which at principal ports of entry particularly raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, as compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling, prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met as to how to give a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing seacoast and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade in the staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of a corps becomes vacant, the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted and is being extended as fast as our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By this means we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, to visit more frequently the ports where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditure authorized by law.

During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular services, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast survey, and has completed the surveys authorised by Congress of the isthmus of Darien and Tehauntepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped to explore the unknown ocean of the north. The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered, and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the navy above the rank of captain be by selection, instead of by seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency, and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with that of the preceding year, and the estimates for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The enlarged receipts of the Post office Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, exhibit a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people—two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics with a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail. It is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Postoffice Department of the government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the Postmaster General for improvements in the department presided over by him are earnestly recommended to your special attention; especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraphic system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service as well, if not better, rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade, and, above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interest, are always benefited by a rapid intercommunication. Education, the grand work of Republican institutions, is encouraged by increasing the facilities to gather speedy news from all parts of the country. The desire to reap the benefit of such improvements will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of the result with former years.

There has been imposed upon the executive branch of the government the execution of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku-Klux law, in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate Southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so, for the purpose of securing all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law information was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed, and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties in the State of South Carolina.

Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of citizens to control the local authority, and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom, and of preventing the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, their victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of mutinous and well disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Thereupon, on the twelfth of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued, in terms of the law, calling upon the members of those combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the seventeenth of October another proclamation was issued suspending the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that State. Direction was given that within the counties so designated persons supposed, upon creditable information, to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the marshal, to be dealt with according to law.

In two of said counties—York and Spartansburg—many arrests have been made. At the last account the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good reason for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law, will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism, repugnant to civilization, to decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled "Saints" that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their own consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act, authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah to legitimize all children born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to these ignorant children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

The policy pursued toward the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the board of commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination.

I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christianlike and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration, also, the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In doing so, every right guaranteed to the Indian by treaty should be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missouri and the Pacific and south of the British possessions into one Territory or one State.

The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length, and I commend to you his suggestions.

I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to actual settlers, to be disposed of only as required for occupation, and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them; but caution should ever be exercised in attaining so desirable an object. Educational interests may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870—the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Land Office, and the Indian Bureau. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of this department for the year. As agriculture is the groundwork of our prosperity, too much importance can not be attached to the labors of this department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivation of the plants, cereals and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly but surely the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if duly supported, the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility, and requiring ability and character to fill properly, is one to which your attention is invited; but the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life, services demand compensation equal to the services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the government service. I have not given the estimates for the support of government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports or in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

More than six years have now elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other; one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union. It may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold office upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oath to support the constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken that oath, it can not be doubted that they would have broken it, as did the former class.

If there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration. The condition of the Southern States is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Local ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents emigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men registering their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved February 21, 1871, a territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the territorial officers a system of improvements has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The citizens of the district have voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of the seat of government. I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress in order that the government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a judicious system of improvements.

By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the government in that growing city, and, looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, and provided that the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for government purposes, and, also, appropriating as much money as can be expended toward the erection of new buildings during this fiscal year.

The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws, habits, etc., coming into our country annually has become so great, and impositions practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I can not now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention. It has has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for government positions persons not sufficiently well known to be personally responsible, or who have letters indorsing the characters of office seekers without proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct these abuses is much desired in mercantile pursuits. The business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend, and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformation law which would enforce this principle against all indorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations.

A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and dishonest public servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proven recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and the virtuous, who it will always be found comprise the majority of the community in which they live. In my message to Congress one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country; in conformity with that recom-

[CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.]

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Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 7, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
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Hon. F. J. HERRON.
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FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

THE CONCERT at Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening, by A. P. Williams, Esq., for the benefit of the LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB, off according to announcement, and was a fine affair. The attendence was large, the singing and playing good, and the dancing afterwards entered on and enjoyed with evident enjoyment.

☞Congress assembled on Monday, Dec. 4, and President Grant sent in an able State document which we print on our first page.

☞All the money Alexander Dumas had with him when he died was a single gold piece. His son is a millionaire, and his daughter is married to one of the wealthiest landed proprietors in France.

☞Experience has taught that the so called lead paralysis, common among painters in the form of a loss of motion of the wrist-joints, is chiefly produced by the habit of washing the hands in turpentine. It is probable that it is not the turpentine alone which produces this fatal result, but chiefly the particles of lead or zinc paint on the hands, which, by the turpentine, are brought in condition to penetrate the skin more readily and to be absorbed; therefore, painters should avoid, as much as possible, the use of turpentine for washing the hands.

☞We have much pleasure of acknowledging the receipt from C. S. Sauvinet Esq., of a copy of the "brief" prepared for the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of C. S. Sauvinet vs. J. A. Walker, to which we will refer at some length in a future issue.

WHOSE FALSEHOOD CLENCHED.

The "organ" that secures its principal circulation through compulsory "recommendations" to unfortunate Federal employees, and whose scribes are shrouded in appropriate darkness, and tell falsehoods, and traduce character with shameless effrontry, because their identity may not be easily discovered, has seen fit to indulge in a pitiful sarcasm on us in its Saturday issue. The sneaking, serpentine mode in which the question is dealt with, however, considerably aids the discovery of its origin. "We know the maggot by its head," and will at once proceed to crush the little reptile out of existence.

Our veracity has been arraigned in a matter and a manner that renders it at once painful and obligatory on us to make a few remarks in vindication of the truth of our remarks in relation to the use of Governor Warmoth's carriage by the family of the late Lieutenant Governor on the day of the funeral.

We are charged with falsely stating that the widow of deceased did not make the remark which the "gatlin gunners" organ said she did, so, in the interest of truth and for public satisfaction, we propose to submit to-day the evidence on which our denial rested.

The *National Republican* of Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28, contained what occurred to us a remarkably heartless and shamelessly indecent remark on the use of the carriage, and the next morning we addressed a note to Mrs. Dunn in the following language :

NEW ORLEANS, November 29, 1871.

Mrs. Dunn :

Madam—Observing in yesterday's *National Republican* "it was no small indignation that the family learned that they had occupied Warmoth's vehicle ; and we authorized to state that had the fact been known the carriage would not have been used," as the Editor of a newspaper, I am anxious to ascertain the truth of all such statements, you will therefore pardon my intrusion on your grief to inquire whether the above statement is correct.

Respectfully,
WM. G. BROWN.

To which we received the following answer :

NEW ORLEANS, November 29, 1871.

Mr. Brown :

Sir—I made no such statement. My troubles are too great for me to make any remarks about the Governor's carriage.

With respects,
ELLEN DUNN.

We immediately set about the correction of the *National Republican*. While we were engaged in penning our article, headed "A Falsehood Nailed," Col. James Lewis came into the office, and in the course of conversation about the matter, informed us that Mrs. Dunn had sent for him in connexion with it, and he had just before, at her request, communicated with the *National Republican*, informing them of their error and requesting a correction. In the afternoon of the same day, this sheet appeared with its retractation "in justice to Mrs. Dunn," and went on to shift the responsibility of the utterance from one to the other until it lodged it on "a lady friend of Mrs. Dunn."

Here was as near to its reputed origin as the report could be traced by any one. But the repudiation of the utterance didn't suit the *loving friends* of the clique, and so the privacy of the unfortunate mourner must be invaded, her signature obtained to a letter, the full import of which she was not cognizant and in which she is made to say "as I stated to you, I now repeat that had I known the carriage was Governor Warmoth's I would not have entered it with my family." Whereas, apart from the emphatic repudiation of the same lady on November 29, we have indisputable testimony otherwise that *up to the time* of the practising of the above imposition on her, Mrs. Dunn had never "stated" what was attributed to her. If her sympathies have *now* been preyed on, and in her abasement and humiliation she has unfortunately been made a pliant instrument in the hands of an unprincipled and unscrupulous gang, we can only lament the hardness of her fate, and mourn over the lack of that *brotherly* oversight and care which should have watched over, and protected the *widow*, from the impositions of men who would not have dared to intrude thus early, thus cruelly, thus extensively, on the solitude and solemnity of the woe of the relect of a Lieutenant Governor, had he not been a colored man.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

ELECTION OF HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK PRESIDENT AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

In obedience to the proclamation of his Excellency, Governor H. C. Warmoth, calling the Senate together in extra session yesterday, thirty-four Senators met in their chamber at 12 o'clock noon, December 5.

The Senate chamber was densely filled with a large number of interested and curious spectators until the arrival of the hour for meeting, when the Secretary of the Senate called the meeting to order. The hall was cleared, the lobbies well filled, Senators in their places, and order restored. The roll of the Senate was then called, a quorum being present, the proceedings were opened with a prayer by Rev. Chas. Satchell.

The Secretary then read the proclamation of the Governor and asked the pleasure of the Senate. Senator McMillen moved, seconded by Senator Harris that the Senate proceed to the election of a presiding officer. Several objections were raised to this proposition, principal among which was Senator Blackman's, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the call by the Governor, he being, divested of any authority in the constitution or laws of the State to summon one branch of the Legislature and not the other.

The Senate resolved on temporarily filling the Chair, and Senators Pinchback and Ray were put in nomination. Senator Pinchback receiving the largest number of votes cast was declared duly elected temporary President. Senators McMillen and John Ray, and the Secretary of the Senate then escorted the acting President to his seat. On taking the Chair, Senator Pinchback said in substance :

"Senators—My first duty is to tender you my sincere thanks for the distinguished honor you have this day conferred on me, in electing me to preside even temporarily over the deliberations of your honorable body; and I may be pardoned if at this time I pause to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the late distinguished occupant of this chair, who for three years so worthily presided over our sessions. Senators, the brief political career of Lt. Gov. Dunn has illustrated the truth of that sublime utterance made by the fathers of our country, "that all men are born free and EQUAL." I quote the terms to emphasize the equality they contended for, and I may safely challenge this or any other country to produce a man with the limited opportunities to acquire knowledge, and surrounded by the debasing and dehumanizing influences of slavery in early life, shut out from every hope of preferment, who ever achieved a more decided success.

Sirs, the fact that the press of the opposition have felt themselves constrained to admit, that Lieutenant Governor Dunn possessed capacity and integrity in an eminent degree, is a far higher encomium than any praise I can give him ; and but that I desire to embrace the opportunity to express my views which I regret to observe, has been for certain malignant purposes studiously denied me by pretended friends of the deceased, who have been base enough to use the solemn and sad occasion of his death for political capital making, I would have said but little on this topic on this occasion. But I cannot permit my silence, while others ostentatious by their posthumous affection, and the veriest externs are the loudest in admiration of a man they scarcely knew, to be construed into a want of appreciation of the high character of the deceased Lieutenant Governor.

I have heard and read much of "Reform" recently, but in my capacity as a Senator in this floor I intend to advocate every measure of retrenchment which I believe will best subserve the interests of the people of the State; I shall endeavor to *act* reform, and I hope that those gentlemen who have been so loud in their denunciations of the prodigality of the Legislature will practice a little of what they have been so loudly preaching.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the honor conferred on me, I now await the pleasure of the Senate.

On motion of Senator Blackman, duly seconded, it was resolved, that the rules of the last session be adopted for the guidance of the extra session.

Senator Ray, seconded by Senator McMillen, moved that the Senate now proceed to the election of a President who shall be Lieutenant Governor.

Senators Blackman and Ingraham objected at some length to this proceeding, but the Senate ordered the main question, which was adopted on a call of the yeas and nays.

Nominations being declared in order, Senator McMillen nominated Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and Senator Ingraham nominated Senator Coupland. On a call of the roll, Senator Pinchback received eighteen votes, and Senator Coupland, sixteen votes. Senator Pinchback receiving the greatest number of votes cast was declared duly elected President of the Senate and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor.

Demonstrations of cheering exhibiting themselves, and one of the Senators charging the members of the lobby with "approaching" a Senator, the lobbies were cleared for executive session. During this process, the President's Chair was besieged by a host of friends, hastening to offer to the new President their congratulations on his election, prominent among them we noticed several democrat Senators.

The vote of the anti-administration party was raised to sixteen by the support given to their candidate by the *seven* Democratic members of the Senate.

Of the six colored members of the Senate, two, Senators Antoine and Ingraham voted against Mr. Pinchback.

The Senate adjourned to 12, noon to-day.

☞Colored men of Louisiana do well to notice the remarkable fact, that when Governor Warmoth opposed the election of a colored man to the United States Senate, the Democrats voted with him; yesterday when he favored the election of a colored Lieutenant Governor they voted solid against him.

☞We regard the honor conferred upon Mr. Pinchback yesterday, by the Senate, as a fitting compliment and recognition of the eminent services he rendered his people and the Republican party of this State; and we feel confident that when we say this, we utter the sentiments of nine out of every ten colored men in Louisiana. One thing in this contest must not be lost sight of, and that is, not a democrat voted for him, and we regard this a much higher compliment than even his elevation to the high position of President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor.

☞The *National Republican* of which Col. Carter is the Editor, states that Senator Pinchback was elected "in direct opposition to public opinion, &c" as the representative man "of what it is pleased to call the corruptionists." We would admonish the Colonel to treat lightly, for we *know* he "knows how it is himself."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

DEAR SIR—Another year is drawing to its close, and in taking a retrospective view of the events that have characterized it, we find that in innumerable instances, it is one long to be remembered. We could, taking the events as they come make a record of mimic history as varied in transaction as any of our biographers have done, comparatively speaking in ages past. Such, however, is not our intent at present. As a people we may be forgiven if we wish only to note the progress among our own since the right has been ours, to compete with those whose right it has been since the dawn of existence to stand as men in all the endowments of moral, mental and social improvement.

We do not pretend to say that there has been as much progress made among our people as there might have been. We do not pretend to say that every opportunity afforded us for our advancement, has been taken advantage of. We do not pretend to say that we have done all in our power to perpetuate our people's good, nor do we pretend to say that the heart of every black man has been true, loyal, and unswerving to the party that made him free! And here let me say, although my article partakes scarcely of a part of a political spirit, yet in duty, yet in acknowledgment of our obligations to the true Republican party. That the black man who in the face of all he has suffered in generations past, in the degradation of his manhood, in the low debasing state of servitude to which he has been subjected and to which the Democracy would still subject him, in the face of deeds blacker than oblivion's shade, that are only now becoming obliterated by the support and justice of the Republican party; who, with this noble party on the one hand offering him all the means and advantages that crown him with the noble garb of true citizenship and equality with men, and on the other hand the Democratic party seeking by bribery and dishonest intent to drag him, yet lower, if possible, into the degradation from which its powerful opposite has freed him, if such a man can prove so unloyal, so untrue to his manhood as to cast a vote in favor of the Democratic party, he should be forever discarded by men and served as a target for Democracy to exercise the skill of its honest (?) supporters.

But to return to our subject, I believe that I reiterate the sentiment of every true hearted Northern lady, when I say that we would like to see more of the cultivation of literature among our own sex. We find no fault whatever of its progress and the honorable positions conferred upon gentlemen, and while we laud and congratulate them, we would endeavor to imbue in the minds of those of our own sex the necessity of cultivating and exercising literature to a farther extent than we have done.

As a general thing, a laby's education is considered complete when she has mastered "the rule of three," and can put the sentence "Wives submit yourselves in all obedience to your husbands," through all the rules of analysis. We think those rules are good positively, but as we can make them comparatively better, the privilege we consider our own to put them into immediate exercise. To acquire an education is one thing, and to make it a practical benefit to ourselves and others is another. In the Northern States, most of them, our children have the same advantages as the whites. Our public institutions of learning are thronged with persons of both colors, and the progress of the one is as rapid as of the other, save in some not few instances, the capacities of those in the dusky skin will reveal itself superior to those of fairer guise.

Here in our own city, we have young ladies of color who have graduated from the public schools and standing first in rank in our High school. They have been brought into competition with those who have been blessed with unlimited opportunities from the time they lisped a parent's name; and in two short years have battled with prejudice, overcome its bitterness, and claim a place among the successful of our first families. From accounts we have of the South, young ladies are doing a world of good in instructing those who have so long been denied, and under their influence light is breaking over the hitherto benighted mind, and intelligence is exerting her sway. Yet how many are there who are qualified to fill those and higher places in the world and who do nothing to show that they claim a place among those who compose the human mass.

There is nothing of such crowning beauty to woman as intelligence. Every form and feature may be in itself a paragon, every step and attitude may fill the fondest conception of grace yet if this be neglected the fairest vision of loveliness will seem dull and insipid. It lends to each an additional charm, the beautiful are rendered still *more* beautiful, and the uncomely are fascinating beneath its influence. True the number is very small who claim for woman intellectual equality with men or who even desire for her this equality. We are willing to believe with the distinguished philosopher that "man is the superior being" but we earnestly hope that the time is at hand when it is not considered indelicate, or unpardonable for woman to write and speak for herself, and to let it be known that she *has* a soul and a heart wherein human joys and sorrows in their height and depth find a home. I have often stood fixed in silent adoration of the sublime and beautiful, with the intense emotion of inaudible worship, and felt that thoughts thus sealed, and sentiments thus unuttered and unclothed, could never perpetuate the sublimity of the scene nor make profitable to others the feelings of the beholder. Kindred spirits may receive like impressions with a similar silent rapture, but those *born to endowment feel and express in fitting words* this all expansive perception of the majestic, the beneficent, the sublime. Her tongue of eloquence shall make every bosom responsive to her own !

Let women, our women, *unite freely, talk freely*, and not decry the possession of the noblest gifts which she has received from heaven, and she will become content in the sphere for which she was created, willingly leaving man to reign supreme within his own.

MRS. M. E. LAMBERT.
Detroit, Michigan. Nov. 24th, 1871.

Paying Colored Men to Leave the Country—Another Democratic Expedient to get Power.

The Courier-Journal has a correspondent, whom it endorses as a gentleman of responsibility, who says that a society is forming in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, the purpose of which is to get rid of the leading colored men of the South, whom he calls "desperadoes," by the free use of greenbacks. The men who are thus to be gotten rid of and out of the way of the Democratic schemes to control the remainder of the negro votes, are to go north of the Ohio river. How much happiness the Democracy imagine is in store for them when the time comes that they can control or prevent the negroes from voting. So anxious are they that these halcyon days should be brought about that they organize in the first place Ku-Klux societies to kill and whip negroes and white men who will not vote as they want them to do, but finding that murdering men for political opinion's sake is likely to bring the severest punishment on the heads of the perpetrators of such acts, they resort to a less exceptional mode of accomplishing the same object, by buying the obnoxious men with greenbacks to leave the country, and, therefore, as they hope, leave them in supreme command of the situation. Murdering, whipping, poisoning and buying will not put the Democracy in power, let us assure them. For every man put out of the way by violent or corrupt means, ten others will come to fill his place. Until the Democrats of the United States have ceased to be what the history of the past twenty years shows them to be—a party of disunionists, in sentiment and practice, who not only took up arms against the Union but after being whipped into submission, are still showing their hatred to the government by assassinations and other equally vile practices—they will never be trusted by the people with the place or power, and this great fact they may well realize first as last. Ku-Kluxing, treasury stealing, and buying colored men to vote with them or leave the country, are not popular measures, and will never be sanctioned by the voters of the country either in the South or North.—*Mississippi Weekly Pilot.*

FOR ST. LOUIS DIRECT.

During the past week we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. F. D. Richardson, formerly a Teche planter, but now connected with a St. Louis business house. Mr. Richardson is here in the interest of his adopted city, and will use his best efforts to induce Attakapas planters to ship produce to St. Louis direct, on a line of steamers that will run to the mouth of Red River from this place, to connect with the Carter line on the Mississippi the pioneer of which will be in our bayou this week. The steamer we refer to is the Flirt, the departure of which from St. Louis, we noticed in our last issue. This steamer will come out loaded with plantation supplies which will be offered to our planters cheap.

Mr. Richardson informs us that this line will be maintained, and every effort made to build up this trade, the principal stock holders being steamboatmen and St. Louis merchants.

The Flirt has, we learn, a full cargo of produce engaged for her return trips, and Mr. Richardson expects to get more business for her to do. He informed us that he had assurances from Steamboat owners that other steamers would be put in the trade when the business would justify it.

Planters' Banner.

Death of Lieutenant Gov. Dunn.

By the death of Hon. Oscar Dunn the Republican party of Louisiana has lost one of its ablest leaders. His political career was of a character to arouse the strongest emotions of pride in the breast of every colored man in the country. Once a slave he may be said to have risen from the lowest depth of degradation to eminence and power, making for our race another link in the chain of evidence of the black man's capability, and showing how utterly futile has been the effort of more than two centuries to imbrute the African race upon this continent.

—*New National Era.*

☞Trust him little who smiling ly praises all alike; him less who sneeringly censures all alike, him least who is coldly indifferent to all alike.

FRANK BLAIR WAS A CARPET-BAGGER IN LOUISIANA IN 1865.

Frank Blair lends himself on all possible occasions to condemn the Northern men who are in the South trying to make a living. He stigmatizes them as Carpet Baggers. In his speeches in the South he has said much against this class of men, and in the report of the interview with him at St. Louis, had by one of the reporters of the "Republican," a Democratic sheet, the subject is again dwelt upon, and the evil of Carpet Baggers in Mississippi, according to his story, the Carpet Baggers have been gotten rid of, and in these he claims the negroes vote the Democratic ticket and peace and quiet reigns, &c., &c. What a blessing that must be, to get the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket. Of course any intelligent man in the country knows the purpose for which all this abuse of Northern men is uttered by Blair and his co-confederates in the work of defamation, but everybody may not know the bold and barefaced effrontery of this man in making these charges against Northern men. Why, the fellow carpet-bagged himself down here in 1865, and planted cotton with a man by the name of Alexander on the Marshall place, a little below Milliken's Bend, on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River ; and, what is more, he cared so little for his financial credit, or his standing as a man, that he left the place at the end of the year without even paying off his hands, and they have not been paid to the best of our knowledge and belief up to this day. It is well understood that he took a large sum of money which he probably still owes somebody for, but whether he does or not it is certain that he left the country without paying his hands. What he may owe to merchants for supplies, or to banks for money, we know nothing about, and say nothing about, but what he owes to the negroes who did his work we do know something about, for we get the information from a gentleman living in the neighborhood now, but who was perfectly familiar with Blair's transactions in 1865, for he was then living in Louisiana, and in a condition to know the facts, and was well acquainted with the place and neighborhood where the debts were contracted, and where they remain unpaid up to this day. Yet this man can be listened to by the Democracy of the South and all of his vile stuff about Carpet Baggers be published and republished *ad nauseum*, and then a Democratic sheet at St. Louis can send a reporter have him interviewed for the purpose of getting the stale slanders again repeated in some new form to again send broadcast over the country.

Blair himself was a radical Republican before the war and was given a command in the Union Army. He was stationed near Milliken's Bend during the seige of Vicksburg. It was then that he discovered the value of the cotton lands of that section of the country, some of which he attempted to plant in 1865 in the way we have pointed out. It was Blair who advised the confiscating of the Southern plantations which he told his soldiers ought to be given to them to occupy, as a reward for their services. He recommended them to come South and live after the war. In other words, to carpet-bag down South. A negro man over in Louisiana who it was understood was to vote the Democratic ticket in 1868, was called upon by his Democratic friends and admirers to make a speech; which he did, and following the lead of his white brethren in the same faith, denounced the carpet-baggers. He said he knew one of this class of fellows who had come down South to plant cotton who was a very bad man for he ran away without paying off his hands, and that he owed him then for labor performed on the Marshall place. The name of the carpet-bagger, he said, was *Blair*. This man who would have the estates of Southern men confiscated turned Democrat at last, and was taken up by that party, in 1868, and nominated for Vice President, after he had declared in favor of having the government of the Southern States, erected by Congressional authority *wiped out*. Of course he was defeated in his aspiration for the Vice-Presidency—and ever since he has been denouncing the government and the Carpet Baggers. This is Frank Blair, whom the Democracy delight to honor. When he failed in the South in 1865, as Dent did in attempting to be Governor in 1868, he went North again. Both were Carpet Baggers, and both were frauds attempted to be palmed off on the public by the Democratic party.—*Mississippi Weekly Pilot.*

(From the Washington Republican.]

The Workingmen's Platform.

At a meeting of the workingmen's party in New York, a few weeks ago, a declaration of principles was drawn up, which may be summarized as follows: All legitimate property being the product of industry, rightly belongs to the producer. Eight hours per day should be the extent of a day's work. The earth is the common parent of mankind, and every interruption of the inalienable right to live and draw subsistence from the soil by a monopoly of or a traffic in it is a violation of the sacred principle of justice, and must be attended with direful consequences. The system of contracting public work should be abolished, and all public improvements—such as railroads, telegragh lines, gas works, mining enterprises, canals, etc.—should be conducted by the Government for the benefit of society. Every facility for the organization of knowledge should be extended to the people; colleges and scientific institutions should be free. An industrial bureau should be established to regulate differences arising between capital and labor that strikes may be prevented and employment afforded to all. Coal should be provided at cost of mining and transportation for the people, "to guard the poor against the impositions practiced by soulless corporations." The right of suffrage should be secured to every citizen of mature age, regardless of race, sex, or condition. All fee offices should be abolished, and all lucrative salaries reduced so as to comport with the wages paid to mechanics and other useful callings; and, *as far* as possible, the principle *of equal* compensation shall be generally introduced. The currency of the nation should be issued by Government only, and bear no interest, and the people should retain the sovereign power to ratify or reject the acts of their public servants.

It may strike some people that all this is wild and utopian, and that the proposed enlargement of the sphere of government would be dangerous in the extreme. It is urged that whenever a government undertakes to carry on a public work it nearly always costs three times, and, in some cases, ten times more than it would if managed by private enterprise. The workingmen, however, are not so far astray as might be supposed. The canals, as a general thing, are now managed by the government, either State or national. Congress, on all the government works, has make eight hours a day's work without a proportionate reduction of the rates of wages. Repeated efforts have been made to induce the government to assume the charge of the telegraphic lines, and the example of England in that respect will, no doubt, sooner or later be followed by the United States. Congress has been repeatedly asked to go into the steamship business, and some very able and thoughtful men entertain the belief that it will be necessary, at no distant day, for the Government to seize the railroads, as the only way to rescue the people from these gigantic monopolies. The railroad power of the United States is at the present time far more potent and dangerous than the old slave power was. It controls the States and is supreme in the National Legislature. It rules State Legislatures, elects Congressmen and Senators, and the time appears to be near at hand when it will assume directly, as it now does indirectly, to elect our Presidents.

The coming struggle—in fact, the struggle now upon us—is this one between capital, on the one hand, and labor, on the other. We do not believe that the workingmen are altogether right or wise, or even clever, in their ideas on the subject. But all this will be remedied in time. Labor must and will get a hearing, and will gradually shape itself into something tangible. This chaos of ideas on the subject will not always last. The struggle may be a long one, but in this country it can have only one result. Forty years of agitation before reform came to England. Our own anti-slavery agitation lasted more than a quarter of a century. We do not believe that the workingmen, in endeavoring to organize a party outside of Republicanism, are taking the best means to secure their ends. The Republican party is essentially the reform party of the country, and if the fight shall be made within and under it we think that a settlement satisfactory and just to all parties will be attained. Capital has rights as well as labor, and the balance must be evenly adjusted between them. In pulling down one aristocracy we must not build up another one.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Hon. John Scott, one of the Senators in Congress from Pennsylvania, has been suggested in quite a number of papers as the Republican candidate for Vice President. Mr. Scott is one of the very ablest men in the Senate, and what is better still, he is a man of sound principles and unimpeachable integrity of character, political as well as personal. He is always right on the public questions of the day. He believes in the principles and policy of the Republican party, and therefore sustains them 'without variableness or shadows of turning." No petty personal grievances, or trifling differences with the Administration, have swerved him from his fidelity to his country and the Republican party. Unlike some of his colleagues in the Senate, and soreheads out, who are using their influence, directly and indirectly, to overthrow the Republican party that they may thereby gratify some feeling of personal ill-will against the President, he has uniformly and consistently, as well as very ably, upheld and defended it. As Chairman of the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee he has won the confidence, gratitude, and admiration of the loyal men of the nation, and especially of the South, by the courage, ability, and thoroughness with which he has discharged the duties of that very responsible and important position.—*New National Era*

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened buoyant under the advance at Liverpool and New York, factors raising their rates ¼@½ c. above yesterday's figures. There has been an active inquiry, but mostly at rate below the views of holders, and the sales are consequently confined to about 1200 bales. Low Middling benders sold at 18⅞; it also sold at 18⅝ and 18¾.

Yesterday's sales embraced 8450 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	16 @17	—
Good Ordinary	17½@18¼	18
Low Middling	18¼@18⅝	18⅝
Middling	18½@19	18¾
Strict Middling	19⅛@—	—
Good Middling	19½@19⅝	—

SUGAR:—

Good Fair, ℔ lb	8¼@8⅜c
Yellow Clarified	10½@11
Fair	7¾@ 8¼
Fully fair	9 @ 9¼
White	11 @12

MOLASSES:—

Centrifugal	20@25c
Fair	32@36
Prime	40
Reboiled, plantation, ℔ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

Superfine	6 76
Double extra	7 45
Treble extra	7 75
Good Treble Extra	7 50
Good Extra	7 62½
Choice Extra	7 75, and 8 75

CORN:

White mixed	75
Yellow	76
White	77
Choice White, in Dundees	78
St. Charles county White	—
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

St. Louis, ℔ bushel	68@ 54
Galena	56

BRAN:—

℔ 100 lbs	1 40

HAY:—

Western, ℔ ton	33 00
Choice	42 00

PORK:—

Summer-cured Mess	—
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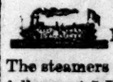

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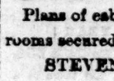

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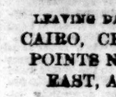

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mendation Congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriations for the civil expenses of the government, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the executive to inaugurate a civil service reform and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so under authority of said act. I convened a board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted to the great relief of the executive, the heads of departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the past year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration.

I submit herewith a confidence that your combined action will be most statesmanlike, and in the best interests of the whole country.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, December 4, 1871.

Interesting Items.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

SUMMARY OF RECENT IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1. Summary exile (November 4) Island of Pines of seventy Cubans of the better class, a very few days before the municipal elections.

2. Monopoly of the sale of Cuban tobacco and sugar decreed by the Cortes, on the ground, as stated by the Minister of Finance, that $7,500,000 produced by it could not not be relinquished, although he avows it to be a fatality.

3. Coalition of the reactionary press and political men of Spain against political freedom in Cuba "as long as the moral disquietude shall exist there," as the manifesto expresses it.

4. An attempt by the Malcampo Cabinet to impose a tax of eighteen per cent. on the Spanish securities, and caused their decline.

5. Investigations demanded by the organ of the Zorilla Cabinet of the execution of Juan Clemente Lenea, in spite of a safe conduct and a telegram from the supreme power of the nation.

6. Decree of the Captain General of Cuba deferring the execution of the law voted in the Cortes for the emancipation of the slaves, by which twenty-two thousand old men and women, and fifteen thousand infants continue in slavery.

7. Futile proposition in the Cortes to cancel the deficit in the finances of Cuba by issuing Spanish bonds. A committee appointed to settle the matter did not come to any determination.

8. A bill presented in the Cortes by all the deputies from the island of Porto Rico to emancipate at once the 32,000 slaves existing there.

9. The suspension of the sittings of the Spanish Cortes by the King in consequence of the defeat of the Malcampo Cabinet on the questions of the International society and the policy to be pursued with reference to Cuba. It was in the last tumultuous sessions that Senor Figueras proposed or advocated the sale of Cuba.

10. The Havana papers of November 18, have a milder tone, while censuring the proposition to sell the island.

☞ Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home, a friend—abroad, an introduction—in solitude, a solace—in society, an ornament. It checks vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it, what is man? A slave! a reasoning savage! vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God; and the degradation of bruttal passion.

☞ Please remember that good manners at home are the foundation and superstucture of good manners everywhere else. The idea that it is of little moment how we behave at home, provided we are courteous and polite in company, is a radically wrong one.

☞ True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary and nothing more.

☞ Keep out of a hasty man's way for a while, out of a sullen man's way all the days of your life.

☞ He who has not learned the lesson of resolute self-help has made little progress toward real manhood.

☞ Trust him little who smilingly praises all alike; him less who sneeringly censures all alike, him least who is coldly indifferent to all alike.

☞ A curious experiment was tried in Russia with some murderers. They were placed, without knowing it, in four beds, where four persons had died of the cholera. They did not take the disease. They were then told that they were to sleep in beds where some persons had died of malignant cholera, but the beds were, in fact, new and had not been used at all. Nevertheless, three of them died of the disease within four hours.

Fun and Fancy.

—"Come, Bill, it's ten o'clock, and I think we had better be going for it's time honest men were at home."

"Well, yes," was the answer, "I must be off but you needn't hurry on my account."

—An old lady hearing somebody say "the mails are very irregular," said, "It was just so in my young days no trusting any of 'em!"

—Molly was telling an absurd dream, when her mistress exclaimed, "You must have been asleep when you dreamed such stuff as that!" "No indeed, ma'am" she replied tartly, "I was just as wide awake as I am this minute."

—"Is your house a warm one?" asked a man, in search of a house, of the owner. "It ought to be, for a painter gave it two coats recently."

—A fellow had to cross a river, and entered the boat on horseback; being asked the cause, he replied, "I must ride because I am in a hurry."

—A boy having complained to his father that Bill had thrown the Bible at him, and hurt him on the head, the father replied: "Well, you are the only member of my family on whom the Bible ever made the least impression."

—A man was taken up for stealing some valuable fancy ducks, and after a description of them, the prisoner's attorney said, "Why, they can't be such a rare breed, for I have some of them in my own yard."—"Very likely," said the complainant; "I have lost a good many lately."

—When the Parliament began to coin money, an old cavalier, looking on the new pieces, read this on one side, "God be with us;" on the other, "The Commonwealth of England." "I see," said he, "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides.

—"Did you pull my nose in *earnest sir*?" Certainly I did sir." "It's well you did, for I don't allow anybody to joke with me in that way."

—A paper out west say that one of their orators spoke for a couple of hours—and was sensible to the last!

—"Come Bridget, get up! Here 'tis Monday morning. To-morrow Tuesday, next day's Wednesday—half the week gone, and nothing done yet!"

—An awkward man, in attempting to carve a goose, dropped it on the floor.

"There, now!" exclaimed his wife, "we have lost our dinner."

"O no, my dear!" answered he, "it is safe, for I have my foot on it."

—"Ye see, may't please yeas, that this man got a stroke and fell down. Everybody round called out, Ow, he's kilt! he's hilt! Thin I steps up, and I hollied out to the crowd, If the man is kilt, why don't yeas stand back and give him a leetle air?"

—"I wish you'd pay a little attention, sir," said a stage manager to a careless actor.

"Well, I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

—A man who got drunk at an election, said it was owing to his efforts to put down "party spirit."

—"This snow storm the boys regarded as a joke," said one to Dr. S., during a late storm. "Yes," replied the Doctor, "and it is a joke that any one may see the drift of."

—A bachelor, seeing the words "Families Supplied," over the door of a shop, stepped in and said he would take a wife and two children.

—An urchin remarked that the principal *branch* of education in his school, was the willow-branch: the teacher having used up nearly a whole tree.

—Any paper can publish the appointments after the coming in of a new administration, but what paper in the world is large enough to publish half the disappointments.

—A legal wag calls his marriage certificate. "a writ of attain'd her."

—"Pay me that six-and-eightpence you owe me, Mr. Mulroony," said a village attorney. "For what?" "For the opinion you had of me." "Faith, I never had any opinion of you, in all my life."

—If you doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl, give her the benefit of the doubt, and go in.

"My heavings, capting' said Mrs. Darby, "won't that gun go off!"

"Madam," said the captain, "it has no place to go to."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 31, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.

B. B. BOOTH, General Passenger Agent.

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MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

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will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

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